

American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS." . . . Virg.

Vol. VI.—New Series.

BALTIMORE, MD. APRIL 23, 1845.

No. 49.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

The following lecture recently delivered by Professor Johnson before a Convention of School Teachers in Scotland, we copy from the *British American Cultivator*. The aim of the learned professor was to show the necessity which exists for a knowledge of Chemistry in its applications to the purposes of agriculture, and thus to cause it to be taught in schools.

In this lecture, Professor Johnson treats, 1. of the *formation of the earth*—2. of the *constituent elements of plants*—3. of *soils*—4. of *animal substances*, and the *constitution of the living animal, the nature and offices of the food it consumes*—and shows the relative proportions of organic and inorganic matters and salts of which the soil, as well as vegetables and animals consist, the sources whence they derive their several supplies, and how essential it is, that the culturist and stock feeder should be possessed of a knowledge of Chemistry, in order that they may go to work advisedly in their respective callings, and thereby be enabled to attain their objects by the most economical processes.

As it would be arrogant in us to commend subjects so intimately connected with the business of life, when treated by a master spirit like professor Johnson, we will only say that every one should read the subjoined :

"Gentlemen, there was a time when this hill upon which we now stand was nothing but a naked rock of lava. That old lava gradually decayed, as modern lavas do, and crumbled down and formed loose matter on the surface, in which seeds of plants grew, died, and left their remains. Thus by degrees the soil accumulated to such as you now see on the surface of this rock on which plants now grow. Such is the history of nearly all the soils on the surface of the globe. Suppose you take a portion of any one soil, and put it upon the end of a piece of metal, such as I am doing just now, and in any way expose it to the action of the fire, you will see that part of the soil will grow blacker at the edges; by and by that blackness will disappear, and the soil will assume a color more or less dark, according to the nature of the substances of that which remains consists. If you take this portion of the soil before it is heated and weigh it, you will find that after it is exposed to the fire it is not so heavy as before. That portion of the soil which has burned away consists of the remains of those vegetables of which I have spoken; of those animals who have died and been deposited in the soil; and of the manures which have been applied by the farmer. Thus vegetable matter forms what is called the organic, and the other portion of the soil the inorganic matter. The quantity of organic matter varies very much—in some soils it exists to the extent of 2 per cent. and in peaty soils, sometimes as high as 70 per cent. If you take a piece of vegetable matter, and burn it, such as this wood, you will find here, also, that a large portion will not burn away, but remains, forming wood-ash. It is the same, then, with regard to the plant as to the soil,—a part burns away, and a part remains. If you look at the tables, you will see that different plants have different proportions of inorganic matter,—thus, meadow hay leaves nine or ten per cent. of incombustible matter. Again, as to the animal substances,—take a piece of muscle, dry, and burn it, and you shall find that the greater part of it will burn away, which is the organic matter, the remainder being, as in the soil and in the plant, the inorganic and incombustible matter. Now, one hundred pounds of fresh muscle contains phosphate of lime and other saline substances to the extent of one per cent

of incombustible matter. Thus, the three different substances, soil, vegetable, and animal matter, consist of organic and inorganic matter; but there is this difference, that in the soil there is a larger portion of inorganic matter than in plants and animals,—in the latter, the greater portion burns away. I shall call your attention now to the inorganic portion of the soil. By looking at the table, you will observe that the inorganic matter consists of different substances, such as silica, which forms a very large proportion of flint; alumina, substance which forms a large proportion of pipe-clay; oxide of iron, which is the rust of iron; potash, of which the potash you get from the shops may serve to give you an idea; chlorine, which is a kind of air; and then there is manganese, phosphoric acid, and carbonic acid. These substances are found in all soils, but not in equal proportions. You will see in the table before you the details of the constitution of a soil which would yield good crops for perhaps a hundred years. Were you to possess such a rich soil as that,—and such soils are to be got in the virgin land at the Cape of Good Hope, on the banks of the Ganges, and the Mississippi,—you would always find that it would contain a notable quantity of all these different substances of a soil capable of yielding good crops, but which would require to be regularly manured. You will observe that opposite three of the substances the word "trace" is put, which means, that though the substance was not absent altogether, yet it existed in so small a quantity that it could not be weighed. In the rich virgin soil stated first, you observe that there is of lime fifty-nine per cent., while in the second column there is only nineteen. Of phosphoric acid there is four in the one, and two in the other. In the third column of the table is the constitution of a soil so barren, that though manured, it could not produce a good crop. You see that there is a great many gaps in the list; in short, there is only five substances which exist in anything like quantity. So much for the substances which exist in all good soils; and you may be sure that if any soil does not produce a good crop, some one or other of these substances are wanting. The question arises,—how do soils come to have such different compositions as these? I stated to you how the crumbling down of rocks formed the soil along with the accumulation of organic matter in it; and if I had time, I would have directed you to a geological map, and shown that in every country the rock on which the soil rests is different; and if it be true that the crumbling down of rocks forms the soil, you learn at once how soils must differ very much in their composition. In felspar soils, of which rocks principally consist, you will observe only silica, alumina, and a few others. A soil formed from this must therefore contain a large quantity of these substances which are on all soils, while it would be deficient in many others. As soils differ in this, we are led to this practical question,—how can we make this soil to be like that soil, or how can a bad soil be made equal to a good one? The answer is simply, that you must supply those substances which are wanting in the soil—you must supply as much potash or lime as are wanting in the third or poor soil—and as is wanting in the second, to make up all the constituent elements which exist in the first or rich virgin soil, and which are necessary to enable the soil to produce a good and profitable crop. This shows you the benefit of an analysis of the soil, by which a farmer is enabled to decide what the soil requires, and proceed accordingly. I shall next speak of vegetable substances; and first, as to the inorganic part of them. If you take the ash which remains behind, when a plant has been exposed to the fire, and analyze it in the same way as with the soil, you will come to this result, that the inorganic part of the plants contains precisely the same substances as the inorganic

portion of the soil. In the table on my right hand, you see the composition of a 1000 lbs of hay.

The different kinds of hay have different quantities of the same substance, which substance is the same as in the soil. In reference to the ash of vegetables, 100 lbs. of wood leave behind not more than a half pound of ash. Perhaps you may be inclined to ask why, seeing that out of 100 lbs. one half pound only is ash, can that half pound be necessary for the existence of the plant, or is it rather accidental, and in no respect making any difference to the plant? No such thing, gentlemen. That half pound of ash is just as much an essential part of the plant, as the 99½ lbs. which burned away. The same is the case with wheat, which leaves 2 lbs. of ash. I state these facts, in order to bring you along with me in my exposition of the principles of the science—that you may see how I come to the conclusion, and which must be true, that the plant could not live,—that it could not fulfil the purposes of nature, unless it contained this small quantity of inorganic matter. If you look to the table on the ash of hay, you will find there is an analogy between it and the soil. Red clover contains in one thousand pounds, thirty-one pounds of potash; rye grass as little as nine pounds. Of phosphoric acid, rye grass contains one-third of a pound, red clover less than 7 lbs., white contains five, and lucerne 13 lbs. We learn, then, that these substances are present in different proportions in the ash of different kinds of hay, and from that we draw several important practical deductions. Let us inquire whence do the plants derive the organic and inorganic parts of which they consist. They derive the organic partly from the air; the inorganic solely from the soil. In the air float certain proportions of all those substances which enter into the organic part of the plant. Now, the different kinds of plants in the soil will materially affect its constitution, and have a remarkable influence upon that constitution. Suppose I grow lucerne upon the very fertile soil detailed in the table, as the lucerne takes out a large quantity of lime and of phosphoric acid, you will see that the crop would rob the soil of a large proportion of lime and of phosphoric acid, and that therefore it would not grow the same crop with that luxuriance that characterised it at first, because it could not supply with the same ease and abundance those peculiar substances upon which lucerne lives more than any other. Take the ash of the different kinds of grain, and you will find that each in its own way affects the soil. Wheat, oats, and rye, require a large quantity of phosphoric acid, and so if you grow wheat a long time in the same soil, it will draw out this phosphoric acid among other things, and thereby reduce its quantity. This is what is meant by exhausting the soil. If rye grass is the plant used, it will exhaust the soil generally, because it does not take away a great portion of any one of the substances. In the same way, different crops make the soil poor; but if I take the same crop, say fifteen or twenty times,—a practice which, as is well known to the most of you, existed not many years ago, it would by that time produce no crop at all. The land then may be exhausted in two ways,—generally of all the substances, and especially, of particular substances; and from this circumstance we are enabled again to make two or three practical deductions. In the first place, insomuch as the soil contains a limited quantity of these substances, and insasmuch as different crops carry off different portions, you at once see why it is judicious to have a rotation of crops,—that the longer the time is which elapses before you take a similar crop, the longer will the soil last and continue productive. A soil may produce one crop, when it cannot produce another. Let us enquire next why land is manured. The composition of the soil would tell you in the first instance, for it is obvious that manure is applied to restore

those things which are wholly or comparatively wanting. Chemistry tells practical men how to renew their exhausted soil. Suppose that 15 crops of oats have been taken off a piece of land, it will lose a large quantity of lime, phosphoric acid, and potash, and in order to restore it you must supply the soil with these ingredients of which it has been robbed. Manure being composed of the remains of vegetables taken off the land, and containing all these things of which the plant consists, the farmer, generally speaking, is enabled by its application to retain the fertility of the soil. But then, observe you, he adds all these things which are required for a fertile soil, which may be a great deal too much, and may not supply an adequate abundance of that last particular substance which the land actually requires, and thus a great expense is entailed which he may not be able to undertake, and thus the land fall short of that richness which he wishes, and which at least, at a less expense, he might be able by other means, under the guidance of chemical knowledge, to provide for his land. If the farmer knows chemistry, he will, at far less cost, and far more effectually, secure good crops. I come next to the organic part of the plant. You observe, when I take this flour dough, and wash it in water, it diminishes in bulk, and the water becomes milky. The portion that remains, for it will not all wash away, is a sticky substance, and this is called gluten. If the water is allowed to stand a short time, the white will fall to the bottom and form starch. The flour is thus easily separated into two parts, the starch and gluten. If lint or hemp seed is put into a press and squeezed, a large quantity of oil will come out, but not the whole that the plants contains, and this is the case with all seeds, more or less, though the fatty matter may not be so abundant perhaps as to produce oil by pressure merely. Wheat contains gluten to the extent of from ten to thirteen per cent; meadow hay forty per cent. of starch. Of fat, wheat contains from two to four per cent.; straw, sometimes three per cent.; oats, six per cent.; Indian corn, nine per cent., and meadow hay, from two to five per cent. Thus the organic part of vegetable matter contains gluten, starch, and fat. I shall now make a few observations on the composition of the animal. Of what does the ash of animals consist? The body you know is composed of various parts,—of muscles, fat, and bone, and other elements which I need not detail. Let us examine the composition of the muscle and we shall find that it contains two and a half per cent. of phosphate of lime, and a third per cent. of other saline matters. In bones you do not have all the substances which exist in wheat, but you have some of them, such as lime, magnesia, &c. In ten gallons of milk, there is three-fourths of a pound of saline matter; so that if you take the composition of the muscle of the bone, and of the milk together, you will find that animals contain the different substances which are to be found in the soil. Thus it is we learn the intimate connection between the composition of the inorganic matter of the plant, of the animal, and of the soil. But where does the animal get this inorganic matter? They obtain it from the plants. In bone, six-tenths of the whole consists of phosphate lime and magnesia. Now an animal could not support itself or walk about without some bone of firm substance to uphold it. It feeds upon herbage, which it must have, in order to obtain these different substances of which it is made up. But if the plant had no soda or magnesia, the bone could not be built up no more than the walls of this house could be erected without lime, stone, and other substances. It is necessary, then, that the plant should have all these substances, in order to supply them to the animal creation—a purpose which it could not fulfil unless it contained all that is necessary to build up their bodies. And where does the plant get these substances? It gets them from the soil; nor can a plant live without them. And here we have a beautiful example of the provisions of nature, for a plant cannot grow, it cannot appear at all, unless it can acquire those elements, and that, too, just because, if it did live, it might indeed deck the surface of the earth, but it would not be able to feed animals, which is its great purpose in the creation. (Loud applause.) Thus, a beautiful thread of philosophy pervades and connects all those different substances. Of what does the organic matter consist in animals? It consists of two parts, the muscle and the fat, and you will remember that we have three things in the plant, fat, gluten, and starch. If I take a piece of muscle and wash it, I shall wash out the blood and make it like the color of fat, and upon tearing it out it will be seen to be fibrous. When the fibre is analysed, it is

found to be the same thing as the gluten in wheat. If you take the fat of animals, and compare it with the fat in plants, you will find a remarkable analogy to each other, though they are not absolutely identical, and I believe they could very easily be converted into each other. The organic matter of vegetables contains the same substances of the muscle of animals. Vegetables contain a large proportion of that which will very readily form the fat of animals, the only difference being that the animal matter contains no starch. Let us now see what is the purpose for which the animal eats its food. Unquestionably for the support of the different parts of which it consists. You see again what a beautiful connexion exists between the organic part of the plant and that of the animal. The animal eats gluten in order to form the fibre. When I eat rolls to breakfast, I eat a quantity of gluten and starch, and that gluten saves the digestive organs the trouble of manufacturing gluten for the frame. Out of those rude elements which constitute the soil, and which float in the air, it is the duty of the plant to prepare those substances,—those bricks, as it were, to be carried away by the builder to fill up different gaps which are continually made in the body. There is a great difference between starch and gluten. That substance called nitrogen exists in the latter, but not in the former; in the fibre, and not in the fat of animal. Thus nitrogen is obtained wholly from the soil, therefore it is necessary it should be in the soil. In beans gluten exists to the extent of twenty-eight per cent. If, therefore, you or I eat beans, we eat that which is capable of building up a much larger proportion of muscle in the body. Again, if the soil contains a large proportion of gluten, beans will grow when no other plant would. Some animals lay on the fat very abundantly, and some, like myself, lay it on very sparingly. (Laughter.) If you have an animal inclined to lay on fat, feed him with Indian corn. There is an important difference between the composition of the vegetable and that of the animal; in the former there is gluten, starch, and fat only. The lungs are a sort of carbonic acid manufacturers. The starch we throw off to the air the plants suck in; and thus it is the leaves are continually in motion, beating against the air, forming a thousand little mouths which perpetually suck in the carbonic acid. Thus it would not be enough to eat merely of fibre and fat, but we require to eat the vegetable substances which contain starch, gluten, and fat, because the general purpose of nature is to save the stomach the trouble of manufacturing these substances for itself. The lungs might suck in the same as plants do, but such is not the order of nature, and it falls to the plant to supply the deficiency. The stomach can build more easily from carbonic acid than it could from muscle. In feeding your stock, the farmer must give as much as will not only supply an increase of muscle and bone. You all know that every part of our body is continually undergoing a change, and that a certain quantity of gluten must be eaten every day to supply it, and it is the same with young animals; and therefore they require an extra supply of the elements of muscle and bone, in order that they may increase in size. You may, by attending to the different qualities of the kind of food, make your animal either very fleshy, very bony, or very fat. Animals reject in dung and other excrements a great many substances, and as the plants contain substances which are soluble with water, it is of great consequence to take care of the liquid excrements, and to mix it with the solid, so that the whole the animal ate may be preserved, which, being taken to the soil, it is provided with the same substances almost forever. If you allow the liquid to run into the rivers, you bare the land of what the plant gets from the soil, and which the animal gets from the plant. When the animal dies, all those things which it got is returned to the soil, and thus the same revolution goes on from the soil to the plant, and from the plant to the animals. (Applause.) These are some of the points, gentlemen, by relating which I wish to interest you, which demonstrate the overruling presence of One mind, directing practical operations to the same end. If there was not the same spirit and intellect pervading in the nature of the soil, the plants, and the animals, there would be some confusion; but as they do not exist, there is manifested the presence of One mind and of one principle, directing the whole cycle of animal and vegetable life, as there is to be seen in all the cycles and motions of the planetary bodies. (Loud applause.) In wishing to teach those under you the elementary principle of agricultural chemistry, I don't wish you to leave out of view the beautiful and powerful evidence which it affords to the existence of a Deity who is present at all times, and regulates in his infinite wisdom all our affairs and intercourse. I therefore concur entirely in the remarks of Mr. Pyper, that moral training is above all things necessary for the young. Moral training comes first, intellectual next, and practical last of all; but yet all are here combined, for by this practical knowledge you can give the young mind a new view of natural theology. It is not merely chemistry or physiology, but this science seems to be one of the most beautiful pictures of natural theology.—(Applause.) I might tell you there is a great deal of poetry in the sketch I have presented to you. The whole planetary system in dead masses float in space, and the dead earth form the subject which geologists contemplate; but on the surface of this dead earth you have a soil, and an animal life, subject to changes which must interest and concern every inquirer. Suppose the soil contained no seed, —that no vegetables grew, and no animals existed, still no doubt the other parts of the creation would go on; and this subject of ours is just one idea, an episode, as it were in connection with the planetary system. And this little episode in the mighty poem of nature presents to us the Divine bounty, goodness, wisdom, forethought, benevolence, and the exalted intelligence of divine mind. *

From the *National Intelligencer*.

INTRODUCTION OF AMERICAN INDIAN CORN INTO ENGLAND DUTY FREE.

There was an error in the paragraph copied into our paper of Tuesday, in stating that the letter on this subject, which has attracted no little notice, addressed to Lord Ashburton, commanding the subject to his attention and approval, was published in the *London Albion*. It appeared in the *New York Albion* lately, in the agricultural department of that paper, established for and put under the editorship of Mr. Skinner, our late Assistant Postmaster General.

Some of the supposed difficulties to be apprehended in the way of a measure that seems to promise mutual benefit to the two countries are thus met by Mr. Skinner. The extract is worthy of a place in our columns, if only for what is said of the simple domestic habits of General Washington on the point of his *table bread*:

"This, we agree with the writer, while it would open a vent and a market to America for her most redundant grain and staple, would prove a great blessing to the laboring people of Great Britain; needless would it be to add, that kindly, indeed, must be the influence of a measure attended by such results on the feelings and intercourse of both nations.

"Those who object that the free introduction of Indian corn would materially impair the consumption of English wheat flour, should bear in mind that wheat forms no part of the diet of the laboring classes, and others, who suppose that it would be impossible to dissipate the prejudice which would naturally resist the introduction of an aliment with which the people are altogether unacquainted, ought to remember, in contradiction to any such hypothesis, how slow, and almost by forced marches, was the progress of turnip and potato culture and consumption in England; while the latter root now constitutes from *three to four-fifths of the entire food* of the people of Ireland—the entire crop being of the estimated value of from 60 to 70,000,000 of dollars. Let, then, the British people be supplied with Indian corn as cheaply as it might now be furnished from America, if admitted free of duty, and it is not reasonably to be doubted but that it would soon be as freely consumed there as in the United States; where, with as little compulsion or inducement as could possibly exist in any country, it makes its appearance in so many forms, more especially in the Middle and Southern States, not only at the tables of the most opulent, but in the humblest cabin of the white or black laborers. We have repeatedly seen and enjoyed it, in half a dozen various and palatable shapes and forms, at the breakfast tables of the best housekeepers, and the best bred people, in Maryland and Virginia; in the shape and forms, for instance, of 'hominy,' great and small; in 'mush,' to be eaten most agreeably with rich unskimmed milk; in 'journey cake,' baked very thin, on boards before the fire, and brought on crisp and hot, to be eaten with butter; 'egg-pone,' light and yellow as gold, and, above all, as some say, in 'bitter-cakes,' spongy and porous, and far superior to the hoasted buckwheats. There is nothing in fact which admits of a greater variety of culinary modifications and combinations than Indian meal; it mixes readily and

cheaply with molasses, with milk, with butter, with lard, and, as the hardy laborer will tell you, with the gravy or 'sop' of any portion of the hog—body, liver, or lights. For the laboring negro a fourth of a bushel of Indian meal, with two or three pounds of fat middlings, per week, and a herring a day, with the offal of the dairy, is the common and most abundant allowance; and in proof of the remarkable adaptation of this particular portion of his ration to the taste and healthful sustenance of the laboring man, it may be truly added that no change of diet is borne so impatiently, nothing will more certainly excite an insurrectionary spirit on a plantation, as 'giving out' rye or wheat flour, in some places still called English bread, or any other substitute, in place of his *peck of Indian meal*. That with him is a *sine qua non*. Nor is a partiality for it confined by any means to the African race; whites, when once accustomed to the use of it, are little less reluctant to give it up. Hence to have corn bread, in some shape, especially for breakfast and dinner, is a standing household order in a large portion of the United States. We once received a letter from a Maryland-bred Eastern Shore gentleman, (and more need not be said,) dated in Florence, describing the delights of the climate and the cheapness of luxurios living; which concludes with the declaration that all its boasted and real enjoyments did not compensate with him for the loss of Maryland oysters and *honey*; and it happened also within our knowledge that an accomplished officer of the army from the West, stationed on our frontier applied to a brother officer in the South for an exchange of posts, expressly on the ground that the Yankees would not give him, or did not understand making, *corn bread*. Those who were familiar with the domestic habits of *General Washington* will remember that even on the most stately occasions, at Mount Vernon, nothing could prevail with him to forego his '*ash-cake*' for dinner, made of the dough of Indian meal, placed between cabbage leaves, and baked in the ashes on the kitchen hearth. All these facts are mentioned to prove that use would not only reconcile the British people to the consumption of Indian corn as a common diet, but would beget with them the same partiality which exists for it where used, and its intrinsic excellence, not necessity or cheapness, recommend it. It would seem to be preposterous to doubt it, while the use of it would not interfere with any grain grown and used there, or likely to be used for the same purpose.

Moreover, the fluctuation in the quantity and price of potatoes expose the laboring population of Great Britain occasionally to miserable privation, bordering on famine; and then how deplorable the condition of the common people, whose common food and dependence for life itself, is of the cheapest and lowest grade of the earth's productions upon which life can be sustained, with no aliment, even roots in reserve, below it, on which they can fall back in case of scarcity. Finally, there would really appear to be reigning somewhere some extraordinary and baneful influence, when it happens in the order of Providence or Governments that America, bone of the bone and flesh of the flesh of England, is producing in ruinous superfluity the noblest grain of the earth—one of the most nutritious and palatable aliments of human and animal life—amounting as did our crop of Indian corn in 1839 to 377,531,875 bushels—any power or circumstance should forbid the use of it to a laboring population, to whom, after all, their country owes her real wealth at home and her power over the world. But we are at once anticipating, and weakening by anticipation, the force of suggestions on this head, that we would fain have commended to public notice more worthily and under more favorable auspices, and will only add that the writer could not have chosen to address them to one more loyal to England, more friendly to America, or more respected in all countries than Lord Ashburton. It is not to be doubted that, as his Lordship's personal suavity and unassuming deportment equally characterize his distinguished successor, so too will his disposition to harmonise the interests of the two countries, acting on the sentiment, that

"A peace is of the nature of a conquest,
For then both parties nobly are subdu'd,
And neither party loser."

Great Destruction of Sheep.—A few nights ago some dogs got into a flock of sheep, belonging to Mr. James P. Richardson, living near this place, and killed about fourteen. On Sunday night last, eighteen or twenty, belonging to Dr. James Bordley, were also killed by the dogs.—*Centreville Sentinel, Md.*

POTATOES—NEW BREEDS.

The rot in the potato, which prevailed so extensively last fall, has caused a good deal of inquiry into the subject of new varieties of this root. Some farmers are of opinion, that on account of a mysterious something—some unknown law in the physiology of the potato, the vital principle of those kinds most subject to the rot has become exhausted, and that it is necessary to renew from the seed and obtain some other variety which shall take the place of the exhausted kind. We do not know how correct this opinion is. Without pretending to know more than other people upon the subject, or of deciding the question in controversy, we may say, that we are inclined to think that the theory which attributes the rot to the uncommonly hot weather in the fall, is as near right as any. But, nevertheless, the subject of renewing existing varieties from the seed, or of introducing new ones in the same way, is worthy of consideration by our farmers. We have been told that some farmer in Brewer, near Bangor, in Penobscot Co., did, some years ago, renew the Chenango or Mercer potato, as they are sometimes called, by sowing the seeds from the ball, and selecting those for planting which nearest resembled the original stock, and thereby derived much benefit, having a more healthy and productive kind.

We have been favored with many specimens of seedling potatoes, by individuals who have amused themselves in producing new varieties. Gen. J. ROBINSON, of Waterville, has a very fine variety which he produced in this way. Dr. LEACH, of Sangerville, sent us specimens of a large variety of his, selected from numerous varieties, which he obtained from the seed. RUFUS MOODY, of Monmouth, has several varieties. Other farmers, in different sections of the State, have tried similar experiments with like results. The principal trouble is to obtain a kind that every body shall like so well as to cause a demand for them, and make them the *pet* of the market.

Among the thousands of varieties that have been produced by the different experimenters with seeds, but very few have been adopted as standards. The Chenangoes, which were produced by Mr. GILKIE, have had a great reputation. The Butmans, first raised by Mr. BUTMAN, of Dixmont, have a good reputation in this vicinity, although they are not so productive as some. We have always done best with them on a moist soil. The Carters, which were first obtained by seed sown by a Mr. CARTER, of New York, and which, if we mistake not, are also sometimes called White Farinas, are in good repute.

The time of planting is near at hand, and farmers should be looking about them, and making arrangements to plant a good variety, or several good varieties, and a large lot of them too.—*Maine Far.*

American Hemp is already exported to England, and as Sir Robert Peel's new tariff makes hemp duty free, that trade may be greatly extended. Read the following from the St. Louis Republican :

Mr. S. Longwith, a farmer in Scott county, Illinois, who has for two or three years past water rotted his hemp and bestowed great care upon it, last year kept an accurate account of the cost of cultivating and preparing for the market, the product of eight acres—including the rent of the land, cost of seed, labor, and expense of getting it to market—and the result was a net profit of \$213.38. In estimating the cost of labor, a man's wages was charged at 75 cts. per day, and an ox team at \$1.50 per day, but the most of the labor was done by himself and son, and the only outlay paid in money for extra hands and transportation, was about \$40. The product of the last year's crop from the eight acres, weighed 6300 lbs., and was sold a few days ago in the market, at \$115 per ton. The year before he sold his crop here at \$125 per ton. He sent a sample of his hemp last year, to the navy agent, at Boston, who, after testing it, pronounced it in strength and texture equal to the best Russia hemp.

A valuable discovery of the use of ground *Plaster* of Paris as a disinfecting agent has been made by the keeper of the N. Y. State Prison at Auburn. His communication on the subject, published in the Albany Argus, is as follows :

Mr. Editor:—An improvement has been made at the State Prison in Auburn, which is calculated to promote the health and comfort of the officers and convicts, and which may be applied to so many valuable uses, that I

think it ought to be authoritatively communicated to the public.

Hydrosulphate of Calcium, common unprepared ground Plaster, has the power of extracting the offensive parts of all animal effluvia, forming two new substances, Sulphate of Ammonia, and Carbonate of lime, which are inodorous and harmless. By sprinkling a very small quantity of Plaster in places that generate foul air, the adjacent atmosphere is rendered pure and wholesome. The convicts come out of their cells in the morning free from smell. Exhalations from the lungs, &c. are corrected by a very light sprinkling of Plaster on the floors and galleries after sweeping. It may be mixed with whitewash, but causes it to dry slowly. Its use will be found a harmless, cheap, and effectual means of correcting all foul exhalations from animal substances, whether in prisons, jails, poor houses, barracks, or other places. By it stables and other nuisances about public and private houses, in cities and villages, may be kept from odor, and the farmer may keep his stables and manure heaps salubrious, whilst he prevents the escape of much fertilizing matter in the form of gas. The atmosphere in the streets of populous places, may be purified by occasionally sowing plaster at the rate of a bushel to a acre, and in the crowded dwellings of the poor, by mixing it in whitewash, sprinkling it on the floors, or setting it out moistened, in shallow vessels.

Its action on malaria is not known, but I have little doubt but that if rightly used, it will check the progress of yellow fever, plague, and other contagious diseases.

I claim no credit as an inventor. In view of the present state of chemical science, and the use which has been already made of gypsum in the manufacture of poudrette, it is not improbable that its valuable properties may be known to many. To prevent misapprehension, however, arising from erroneous publications on the subject of chemistry, I will state that for the gradual decomposition of plaster by animal effluvia, no more water is required than will be absorbed in a moist atmosphere. Willing to be held responsible for the correctness of the above communication, and desirous that it may be made beneficial to a portion of the human family, I hope I shall not be considered wanting in delicacy, for offering it over my own signature.

U. F. DOUBLEDAY, Keeper of the State Prison, at Auburn.

The South is directing its attention in good earnest to the promotion of agricultural interests. There have been several agricultural meetings in Alabama, well attended, resulting in the appointment of committees and the organization of plans for the purpose of collecting means and information.

In Florida, the subject has been before the House of Representatives, and has brought out an able report from the Committee on the state of the Territory, who procured the passage of a resolution providing for the collection of seeds, roots, plants, &c., and of authentic data on agricultural subjects.

They subjoin the following schedule of products to be raised :

Compy, yam, casava, ginger, pulka, Sisal hemp, indigo, tobacco, cortex cascariella, canilla alba, sarsaparilla, sugar-cane, pepper, bush and vine pepper, pimento, tea-plant, orange, gauva, Otaheite plum, shaddock, lime, hog plum, forbidden fruit, lemon, Jamaica apple, grape fruit, citron, sugar-apple, banana, pineapple, coconut, plantain, sapadille, sour sop, avocado pear, mango, mame, olive, mame sapota, boxwood, lignumvitæ, mahogany, ship timber.

TOBACCO FAIR IN FARMVILLE.

Our readers will see by a notice in our columns that the proposed exhibition of Tobacco at Farmville to take place on the 18th of June. The occasion will be one of interest, as we learn there will be an animated competition among the planters for the premium.—Rivalry such as this has a very salutary effect—in no department is it so generally beneficial as in the agricultural. When the planters and farmers begin to intend their ways, the general prosperity is promoted and the very face of the country is improved. There will be a sale of the fine Tobacco exhibited, and some of the most prominent speculators will be present.—*Rich. Comp.*

It is easy to have a supply of horse-radish all winter. Have a quantity grated while the root is in perfection, put it in bottles, fill it with vinegar, and keep it corked quite tight.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

REMOVAL.

The premises on which our office was located, is in process of improvement, and we have consequently been compelled to remove—We may now be found at the N. E. corner of Charles & Baltimore sts. (entrance in Charles street) over the Auction Room—where we shall be happy to attend to the calls of our friends.

ERRATUM.—In the letter of Messrs. Jones and others, to Mr. Whitman, commendatory of his Horse Power and Thrasher, an error occurred, which should be corrected. It should have read: "We regard the whole apparatus as combining four desirable qualities, viz. durability, ease, speed and neatness."

PREPARATION OF SEED CORN.

Mr. Silburn R. Railey, of Albemarle County, Virginia, in a communication in the Southern Planter recommends the practice of soaking seed corn, thus sets forth his mode of preparing the seed:

"My plan is to put the quantity of corn required for a day in soak the night before; it is all carried into the field, and a small quantity (say something less than a half bushel) is drained at a time from the water, into which I stir ship-stuff until the corn is entirely coated, over with it, then put on plaster, stirring it well together."

"The ship-stuff forms a glutinous coat over the grain, to which the plaster adheres with great tenacity; and though it may become dry; yet it will not easily fall off."

This method of applying the plaster is new to us, but we have no doubt of its being efficacious in causing it to adhere to the grains of corn; nor have we less doubt that if the ship-stuff answered no other purpose, that alone should recommend it to general practice with all corn growers who roll their seed corn in plaster, as, from the glutinous nature of ship-stuff, it cannot fail to prevent the plaster from crumbling off on becoming dry. We, however, incline to the belief that even the small quantity of ship-stuff which adheres to the seed corn, will exert a very important part as manure, and tend very much to urge forward the growth of the corn plant, because, one of the constituent elements of ship-stuff being phosphoric acid, there can be no question as to the importance of its agency in promoting the growth of corn.

We would add a little saltpetre to the water in which we soaked the corn, because, from the experience of several years, we witnessed the most pleasing effects from its use—a pound dissolved in ten gallons of water would be sufficient—and we feel certain that it could not fail to impart virtue to the process adopted by Mr. Railey.

The soaking of seed corn, of itself, is highly beneficial, as it promotes early germination; but when the auxiliaries of plaster and ship-stuff, or plaster alone, are superadded, those benefits cannot fail to be greatly augmented. Plaster, in its office of an absorbent and retainer of ammonia, husbands the gaseous bodies in the immediate neighborhood of the plants, and thereby serves the purpose of a reservoir, to contain and dole out their active nutrient properties to the roots as their necessities may require them.

RAIN AT LAST.

After many weeks of dry weather, we have been blessed with rain, though, at the time of writing this paragraph, not sufficient to moisten the earth an inch in depth, and of course too little has yet fallen to enable the husbandman to proceed with his ploughing. As the clouds are still lowering and occasionally favor the thirsting earth with descending mists, we hope that before they clear off, we shall have a good old fashioned rain—and certain are we that nothing could be more acceptable to the tillers of the soil than such an event would prove, as from the long continued drought much of the labors of the spring have yet to be performed.

ANOTHER SOAK FOR CORN.

Dr. Samuel Webster, of Charlestown, New Hampshire, has published in the New England Farmer, a communication detailing the results of certain experiments which he made last year, in soaking corn, the substance of which we will condense for the benefit of our readers, deeming his experiments worthy of note at this particular time, when so many of our brethren are about to engage in corn planting.

Some time last May, the Doctor accidentally saw notice of some mode of preparing seed for planting in Germany, which was said to insure good crops, even upon poor and barren land, at a trifling cost. What the preparation was, the discoverer refused to make known. While thinking over the various substances that had been, or might be used with advantage, it occurred to him, that muriate of ammonia, the common *Sal ammonia* of the druggists, (Hartshorn) might answer well for the purpose required, both from the nature of its base and its acid, and he determined to try the experiment of using it.

He accordingly dissolved a small piece, weighing by estimate, *four or five grains*, in about half a coffee cup of water. Into that he put a small handful of seed corn, and suffered it to remain four or five hours, and then planted it. By the side of each hill, at a proper distance, he planted another hill with corn from the same ear, but *unsoaked*. Generally at each spot but one hill was planted; but in one place a hill of the soaked corn was planted on each side of the unsoaked.

No. 1, was planted in good light soil, into which a fair dressing of coarse long stable manure had been ploughed—5 kernels planted in each hill. Result: the soaked corn produced 8 ears, 6 good and 2 small, the unsoaked 4 ears.

No. 2, three hills—2 of soaked, and between them one of unsoaked corn. Soil dry, sandy, and close to the edge of a path where little or no manure fell in the spreading of it. Result: the soaked hills gave each 5 ears, 3 of them good, the unsoaked do, 3 good ears.

The Dr. tried 6 experiments in all, and each of the other four with corresponding results with the above, which shows a very large increased product, in favor of the soaked over the unsoaked corn, which, as the treatment of the soil and culture of all were alike, must be ascribed to the virtue of the ammonia.

As the experiments tried by Doctor Webster were with only 5 grains of ammonia, and a small handful of corn, to save our readers the trouble of a calculation as to quantities, we will make one ready to their hands. Presuming that the Doctor's "small handful" may have contained a gill of corn, as five grains served that quantity of seed, and there are 5,760 grains in a pound of ammonia, that quantity would answer, when dissolved, as a soak for $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of corn.

Now then, as ammonia is a very cheap drug, and the mode of using it very simple; may we not ask some of our enterprising farmer readers, to make an experiment of two acres of corn—one acre with seed soaked in a solution of ammonia, and the other with unsoaked seed? The experiment would not cost them 50 cents, and if by so cheap a process, they can add from 50 to 75 per cent. to the product of their corn crop, surely it is worthy of a trial. We would, were we about to test the efficacy of the Dr's. soak, roll the seed just before planting in plaster, so as to impart fixity to the ammonia, and thus longer continue its nutrient properties to the corn plant, during the period of its growth; and, in order to fully test the experiment, we would plant one acre with seed soaked in a solution of ammonia *un-plastered*—one acre with seed soaked and plastered, and one acre with seed unsoaked: we would mark out the three acres in the same field, manure and cultivate each alike, and harvest and measure the product of each acre separately. By pursuing this course, the results would not only prove the value of the ammoniacal soak, but that of *plaster* as an absorbent.

AGRICULTURAL BOUNTIES.—We learn from the British American Agriculturist, published at Toronto, *Upper Canada*, that the government has granted the most liberal bounties for the encouragement of Agriculture. Each district Agricultural Society in Canada west, is to receive £250. Each county Society in Canada east, gets £150, while the districts of Montreal, Three Rivers, and Quebec, is given £500 each. The Canadian legislature thus evince a most laudable desire to spur onward the march of improvement in the first of all human callings, and deserve well of every one who have heart and head to appreciate the motives which prompted that body to action.

From the *Boston Cultivator*.

SEA MANURE.

Messrs. Editors.—Having had some experience in the effects of sea manure, I present a few remarks on the subject. Sea weed or eel grass, I find to be of little value for manure, compared to the expense generally of obtaining it. I had rather have one load of oat or barley straw for my soil, than ten or fifteen loads of eel grass. One may draw out a load of green eel grass in the summer, and tip it out in a dry place, and in two months put it all in a corn basket. However, it makes a good litter in the winter to catch the urine, but of itself contains little vegetable matter. Rock weed, kelp, and sea moss are of a different kind and very nutritious, possessing a quantity of vegetable matter, and are a good manure on most soils. They may be plowed in, in a fresh state, or stacked in loam or earth, and after being decomposed, mixed with other manures. If put into a hog-yard to rot, care should be taken to keep it well covered with loam or sand, to prevent its injuring the hogs when it heats.

Menhaden fish is an excellent manure on cold moist lands. My farm is mostly moist soils, of the clayey order. I use 3 or 400 bbls. of Menhaden fish a year, and my lands are much improved. I lay them on my moist meadow lands when they are greatly reduced, and I do not want to break them up, and it brings up a heavy burden of herdsgrass and red top. It is better to lay them on, if we can, just before a warm rain, as they will rot better and quicker, and less of their nauseous quality escapes in the air. The better way to use them on tillage lands, is to compost them in swamp mud; loam, sand, or earth will answer. Swamp mud is the best, as the fish take out of mud its cold, dead, swampy nature; it warms and qualifies the mud, and the mud qualifies the fish; it may be spread on broadcast or put in the hill. After it has been decomposed and pulverized, or mixed with other manure, it is an excellent dressing for most every kind of grain and vegetables. For pumpkins and turnips, I think nothing exceeds it; for fruit trees, fish is very good to lay under the tree, as it improves the soil. I have used spring-caught fish for potatoes, but not often, as we seldom catch them in the spring. The best way in this case is to plow a furrow, and lay the fish in it about 10 inches apart, and put the seed between the fish, so as to give the latter time to rot before the potato roots spread or branch out: allowing two fish to a hill in this way, I have obtained a good crop.

Respectfully yours,

E. S. C.

Dartmouth, March 11, 1845.

It would be better to plough the fish in and sow plaster on the ground after harrowing—if, however, as in the present instance, the fish should be spread on meadows, as a top dressing, they should have plaster sown over them, for the two-fold purpose of destroying the noisome stench, consequent upon their decay, and of retaining the ammonia which they contain, for the benefit of the grass, as without such precaution, seven-tenths of their value as manure would escape in the air.—*Ed. Amer. Farmer.*

To make Salt Butter Fresh.—When butter has too much salt in it, put to each pound of it a quart of fresh milk, and churn it an hour; then treat it like fresh butter, working in the usual quantity of salt. A little white sugar worked in, improves it. This is said to be equal to fresh butter. Salt may be taken out of a small quantity of fresh butter, by working it over in clear fresh water, changing the water a number of times.—*American Housewife.*

Kerry Cows.—In Ireland, five Kerry cows made last year 1,600 lbs. of butter, average of 320 lbs. each.

RECLAIMING OF BOGGY MEADOWS.

Mr. Richard Bartlett, recently made the following Statement to the Agricultural Society of Massachusetts, of the method pursued by him of converting bogs into good meadow lands. The subject being one of interest, we commend the perusal of the subjoined to our readers.

The reclaimed lot consists of about three acres of Bog Meadow, in Concord. The soil was a black mould, from six to twelve inches deep, with a sub-soil, so hard in many places that it could be removed only with a pick axe, being composed of a hard gravel, mixed with clay and sand, and here and there iron ore. The land was springy of itself, and the springs flowed into it from the upland on all sides, and kept it so wet until the first of July, that nothing could grow except the very coarsest meadow grasses, and those in small quantities. It was covered with coarse hocks, some as high as a man's knees, mossy hillocks, and large rocks, that could be removed only by blasting; also, many kinds of bush, such as hard-hack, and dog-wood. I believe I may say with safety that no man of judgment would have appraised it at more than ten dollars per acre.

I began by cutting a ditch on each side of the meadow, from 2½ to 3 feet deep, and generally about 20 inches wide. I also cut a ditch through the middle, lengthwise, from north to south, 3 feet deep and 3 feet wide—large; then cross ditches from the outside to the centre ditch, slanting to the south.

In the centre ditch I laid a sluice with an opening 1 foot square; covered with flag stones of sufficient strength, well blocked and chinked with small stones, taking care, in all instances, that the stones should not approach nearer than to within 15 inches of the surface. The other ditches were laid in what is called the *blind ditch* form, with cobble stones of all sizes, not exceeding 8 inches thick, well blocked and chinked with smaller stones, keeping, as before, the top of the stones 16 inches below the surface, that they might be as safe as possible from the frost, and out of the reach of the plough. I covered these ditches first, with meadow-sods, taking those that were obtained from the ditches themselves, as far as they would go, and the remainder wherever I could find them: I then filled up with the soil that had been taken from the ditches, and it generally took it all; but whenever there was a surplus, I put it into the low places.

Upon the centre ditch I raised the surface of the ground about 12 inches, by turning back-surfers, and with the shovel, so as to leave a hollow upon each side, about 6 inches deep—first, from protection to the main ditch from the surface water, and second, for channels through which it might flow to the lower end of the meadow, where it found an entrance to the main ditch, through holes or strainers, about 4 feet in diameter, filled with small stones; and this object of getting rid of the surface water, I think I have accomplished almost to perfection.

I next ploughed the whole piece, turning the furrows towards the centre ditch, about 14 inches deep. I tried several ploughs of those now in use, but they would not do the work. At last I took an old fashioned wooden plough, very large and strong, made by Mr. Wesson, of Concord, had the share widened about 3 inches, kept it as sharp as possible, with six and sometimes eight oxen attached to the plough by two lengths of chain, and with two men on the plough to bear it in, I made out to do the work. I also had one or two men, and sometimes three follow the plough, to adjust the furrow with hooks and bog hoes. I then made the surface as level as possible with hoe, &c., filled up the holes where the stones had been blasted, with sand, and harrowed it several times lengthwise the furrows. I spread 22 loads of manure—more than half sand and loam—to the acre, and sowed it on the 7th October, 1843, with 9 qts. Herbsgrass, 46 qts. Red-top, and 4 lbs. Clover-seed to the acre, harrowed it again; this time both ways, and rolled it.

The Red-top did not show itself this season, and the Clover but very little. The crop was chiefly Herbsgrass, a considerable part of which did not head out. It was cut about the 10th of August, and, in my judgment and that of several of my neighbors, produced, at least, two tons to the acre.

Of the expenses of reclaiming, no account was kept at the time, as I had then no intention of offering it for a premium; but I have endeavored to estimate the cost as

near as possible. In the first place the large stones are worth the cost of blasting and getting out.—The whole work has been done with my usual number of men and oxen, and it has been done, as it were, at odd jobs. I estimate the labor at the rate I paid per month, oxen the same as the men, adding 25 cents per day for board of men, and the same for oxen. In this way I make the whole cost of reclaiming the whole three acres and twenty rods, \$150. In this estimate I have allowed 40 days work, to plough a single acre: this was on the easterly side, where the subsoil was extremely hard, and we had three or four men to follow the plough with spades and picks, to complete what the plough failed to do, where we could not get it in to a sufficient depth.—Although I am fully satisfied that a man who should undertake such a piece of work, and hire his men and oxen expressly for the purpose, would find the cost much greater than the sum I have stated, yet I am as well satisfied that it was better for us to do it as we did—at the least busy season, cloudy days in hay-time, &c., than to have paid \$120 in money.

The land I consider now worth at least \$200 per acre.

The united length of all the ditches on the piece is 300 rods.

RICHARD BARTLETT,
by Joseph Bartlett.

Concord, Mass.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

Three weeks later from Europe.

The steamer Great Western arrived at New York on Wednesday morning, with Liverpool papers to the 29th March and London to the 28th, both inclusive.—The advices are just three weeks later than before received.

In consequence of the abolition of the duty on cotton, and the promise of an abundant crop, the Liverpool market has been depressed somewhat, and speculation was nearly extinct, but 2800 bags American having been taken by speculators during the week ending the 29th of March.

The Corn trade was dull, and appears likely to continue so.

The Sugar market was brisk, and the demand for American beef and pork tolerably productive. Lard, although the price afforded a remunerating profit, moved off slowly.

In American Securities the European Times states that but little was doing, in consequence of the doubt whether Pennsylvania would pay the August dividends on her bonds. Some purchases were made however at 69½ to 70.

The new Tariff, as brought forward by Sir Robert Peel, had gone into operation. The only change from what he proposed, was some slight alteration in the standard for sugars.

The news of the passage by Congress of the resolutions for the Annexation of Texas, had created considerable sensation in England, and also the paragraph of President Polk's Inaugural Address relating to Oregon.

THE SUN, THE MOON, AND THE STARS.

A terrible fire was raging in "Dismal Swamp," Virginia, at the latest accounts; another in the woods near Harrisburg; another on some of the mountains in Schuylkill county; and several very ruinous fires have been raging in the woods in different parts of New Jersey, but have produced no rain. Meantime, the earth is parched, vegetation checked and all business of agriculture injuriously affected. The sun, on Sunday evening, went down red and lurid, and seemed to be quenched in a thick haze, impervious to light, rather than to sink beneath the horizon; and the moon, which was half full, hung in the heavens, only visible in its dull, copper-colored appearance, but so bereft of every reflecting beam, as to cast no shadow, even where not a cloud intercepted its light. Here and there a

"Dim lone star diffused an anguished light," and, altogether, the evening presented one of those scenes at which poets aim, when describing some great convulsions, whose portents are seen in the heavens above, and are felt in the earth beneath, and the waters under the earth—worse, far worse, than the wild deformity of a storm. Such a scene seems to excite feelings of indescribable awe; and in gazing at the planets, that appear to retain their place, without discharging their office, we feel a wish for action, for change, for some outburst, some wild uproar of the elements, to rouse us either to

preventive action, or, at least, to definite fear. Rather than such a quiet, chilling, fearful gloom, one would prefer the alternative, where

"Storms rock the sky, afflicted oceans roar,
And sanguine billows dye the shadowing shore."

Phila. U. S. Gaz.

The Season.—It has been now upwards of five weeks since we have had rain enough to wet the surface of the earth—a most extraordinary, (and the "oldest inhabitant" thinks unprecedented,) circumstance, in this proverbially "showery" month. During almost the entire period, too, the weather has been cool, and sometimes winterly cold. The consequence has been the entire loss of every variety of fruit, and extensive injury to the Tobacco plants and to the early Wheat, much of the latter being apparently destroyed.

Every thing is of course excessively dry, and a spark of fire, touching any combustible substance, is speedily kindled into a flame. We hear consequently from this and the neighboring counties of extensive ravages of fire—sweeping away miles of forest like so much stubble, destroying a vast quantity of fencing, and in a few instances consuming dwelling houses and out-buildings. We are not, however, sufficiently informed to give the particulars with minuteness and accuracy.—Lynchburg, Virginia.

Tobacco Plants.—The Upper Marlboro' (Md.) Gazette says:—

"For several days past the weather has been cold and blustering, and serious apprehensions are felt for the plants of the second sowing of Tobacco Seed. The first was killed some weeks ago, and the beds are re-sown. A continuation of this weather for any length of time, must so far retard the plants as to render a short crop inevitable."

The Crops.—The Williamsport (Md.) Banner says:—

"It appears to be apprehended by our farmers, that the peach crop is entirely destroyed, in consequence of the few days of severe cold and frost with which we were visited in the past week. It is hoped, however, that the apples and cherries, which were not in so forward a state as the peaches, have sustained no material injury. In consequence of the continuing draught, the wheat crop of our county does not present as flourish... as appearance as it did last week."

The Wheeling Times of Saturday, says:—

"The weather continues dry, with no appearance of rain. It also continues cold—especially at night. We learn that there is danger of the wheat crop, especially on the hills. The ground is too hard to work."

The Richmond Enquirer says that all fruits of that region have been touched by the late frosts, and that the heat has not escaped.

The Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer says:

The early wheat in some places is cut down, and all sorts show the effect of frost. Fruits of almost every kind are killed, and many of the garden vegetables.

The second sowing of Tobacco will produce but few plants, and a third must be generally resorted to.

The drought, now of several weeks' duration, still continues, though with some slight prospect of an early termination.

Gypsum for Stables.—A correspondent of the London Agricultural Gazette says:—

"In our concern, where we have a great number of horses, we use gypsum in our stables, strewing it on the floor, which arrests the ammonia as it is formed, and thereby not only helps to preserve a most valuable fertilizer, but also renders the stable much more wholesome for the horses. If, in the hot stables that are sometimes met with in inns, where the air is so charged with ammoniacal vapors, that when you enter your eyes are affected, a little gypsum were strewed on the floor every day, all that offensive smell would be done away, and the stable be much more healthy for its inhabitants."

Bread by Steam.—A choice loaf of bread may be produced by preparing the dough in the usual way, and then setting the loaf to be baked into a steamer or any large kettle, containing a couple of quarts of water, and baking it in this manner for 60 minutes by the steam. If a kettle is used, a couple of bricks may be put into the bottom of it,

standing out of the water, upon which to set the tin containing the loaf. When it comes out of the kettle, dry it a few moments in the oven, and it is as beautiful a loaf of bread as need be eaten, being wholly without crust. We need hardly add that the dough must be good or the bread will not be.—*Prairie Farmer.*

DEATH OF CATTLE IN CORNFIELDS.

We have seen during the winter several published accounts of the death of cattle in cornfields, though no such accounts have been communicated to us. We noticed one of these, some time since; but as no description of symptoms was given, we could only guess at the cause. This we supposed might be smut.

On dissection, however, it appears that quantities of the fibres of corn husks are found lodged and wadded in the third stomach or manyplies, commonly called the manifolds; forming a case somewhat analogous to that called "Mad Ich," described in our third volume; as also to that in the present, as occurring among sheep. It would appear to be caused by eating too much food from which the natural juices have dried out—or, perhaps, from some cause, become partially acid and malignant.

Diseases of this sort are highly inflammatory; and require in the case of cattle, very prompt treatment. Clater says that if the inflammation be high, bleeding should be resorted to, and that from six to eight quarts of blood should be taken at once; after which the following may be given:

"Take Epsom or Glauber salts, half a pound; the kernel of the Croton nut, ten grains; take the shell off the croton nut, and weigh the proper quantity of the kernel; rub it to a fine powder; gradually mix it with half a pint of thick gruel and give it, and immediately afterwards give the salts dissolved in a pint and a half of thinner gruel."

Every six hours a dose of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of Epsom salts and $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of caraway seeds, dissolved in warm gruel, may be given. If the inflammation does not subside, a second or third bleeding may be resorted to. If purging is not produced after the third dose of medicine, a pound of common salt may be given. Water will aid in producing evacuation, which must be secured at all hazards. If this does not follow, after the treatment already laid down, resort may be had to one and a half pound of castor oil. Numerous and copious oysters will aid. The oil and Epsom salts may be safely given in any necessary quantities, but the common salt must not be repeated. This sort of treatment must be kept up till one evacuation is secured. In most cases it is presumed that Epsom salts or castor oil or both would be effectual, with bleeding, or perhaps sometimes without.

The symptoms of diseases of this sort are similar to those in colic—trembling—skin, ears, and horns hot—back and loins tender—everything denoting fever.

Had we known sooner what the difficulty was, we should have endeavored to find a remedy sooner. As this is a case that is liable to happen every winter through the whole western country, we hope we may be favored with a full description by some one who has had personal observation.—*Prairie Farmer.*

VERY FINE HOGS.

Mr. Editor.—I am a subscriber to your valuable paper. I have seen many important questions and answers upon agricultural subjects; and also, many other good matters and things. I have noticed some things like challenges, on the raising and fattening of large hogs and pigs; and, some inquiry, respecting the best mode of feeding hogs. Some say, ground meal; some say, cooked or boiled; and some say, corn in the ear. I think that your answer is conclusive; that is, experience in years that have gone by. I have done something at the raising and fattening of pigs, as many in the Boston market can testify to. I tried various ways in feeding, and I have had the best luck in giving mixed ground feed, in the cold part of the year; wet it with warm liquor and give it soon after it is mixed, always keeping a clean trough and a dry place for them to lie.

I fattened and killed a pig in February last, eleven months and six days old, that weighed 632 lbs. I fed him, for the last three months, almost entirely, on corn ground in the ear, and wet, as above stated; this was the largest I ever killed of his age. If any one has killed a larger pig of the same age in Massachusetts, I should like to hear from it. I live in an old Indian Town, bordering on Connecticut River, called Pocumtuck; although, there

is not near as many hogs fed here now, as there used to be, yet our taste is not wholly gone for good hogs. Ten of my townsmen have handed me a list of the weight of twelve hogs that they have killed for their own use this winter, which beats the Connecticut hogs mentioned in the Hartford paper; whole weight is 6,695; average, 558; the largest, was 661; the smallest, 503; the oldest, twenty months; the youngest, fourteen months; if there are any towns in this State, (Mass.) that can beat it, we should like to hear from them.

My neighbor Williams, (the bearer of this,) has a lot of forty pigs, from eight to ten months old, that will be in market the second day of April, that will be worth looking at; he has ten of his own feeding, that will average about 300.

—*Mass. Ploughman.*

FAT BEEF.

Mr. Sotham, of Albany, N. York, has been astonishing the butchers of Brighton and epicures of Boston with specimens of his Hereford beef. We learn from the Boston Cultivator, that a three years old heifer (three years old last July) of his stock, was sold and slaughtered there, of which the following particulars are related. "She was kept in the pasture and milked the whole of the summer, until the first week in November, and fed from that time until about Christmas, on hay and turnips;—then she had about four quarts of oil cake per day, in addition, until March 18th, the day she started for market." When slaughtered, she weighed nine hundred and twenty-nine pounds, as follows:

Side,	380 lbs.
"	387
Hide,	74
Tallow,	88

Total, 929 lbs.

Mr. Sotham also brought to the same market a large and remarkably fat cow of the same breed, for which, the Cultivator says, he was offered \$150. She was finally purchased by WOODBURY & SMITH of Cambridge-Port, who intended to exhibit her for several weeks before they slaughter her.

We are glad to hear that *Mr. SOTHAM* has shown them in Brighton, that "some things can be done as well as others," and that a Hereford can *tallow* up and look as stately as a Durham.—*Maine Farmer.*

DRY BELLY ACHE IN SHEEP.

Messrs. Editors—The disorder mentioned by your correspondent F. B. B. in the January number, prevailed twelve years ago in Maine and some other parts of New England, and some parts of New York. The season was uncommonly wet—the grass crop very heavy, and much of it was cut in rainy weather, and put into the barn in bad condition. The sheep were put into winter quarters in not their usual good condition; after having been fed on dry fodder a few weeks, the disorder mentioned by F. B. B. appeared in a great majority of the flocks, whether large or small. Few recovered that were severely attacked, and those that did recover became very poor—not one in a hundred raising her lamb, if dropped before the first of May. Various medicines were used, but without any good effect.

Those who became satisfied that the mischief was occasioned by *bad hay*, and substituted other food as much as possible, were small sufferers compared with those who fed on, regardless of the opinion of their neighbors. Sheep on the islands were not affected; and many farmers living near the sea-board, drove their flocks to the shore, discontinuing hay entirely, and fed them on corn and the seaweeds washed to the shore or attached to the rocks.

As a further evidence that it was the quality of the food, which produced the mischief, it may be stated that the Bos tribe also suffered severely. The calves and young stock became very poor—the hair fell off, some died, and nearly all became walking skeletons.

Among the colts, Don Quixote would have been able to make a choice selection, for all his progeny to the present day.

The disorder, in a few words, is a dyspeptic state of the third stomach, called among farmers, the drying up of the "manifolds."

The foregoing opinion being correct, the preventive is obvious—the remedy a change of food.

JOHN BARSTOW.

—*Prairie Farmer.*

Potato Frolic.—Several of the German States have instituted feasts to be held on the anniversary of the introduction of the potato into that country. We would go further to be present at one of these potato frolics, and to do homage to the memory of the man who introduced this valuable root, than we would to be present at the anniversary of any battle that ever was fought since Cain killed Abel.—*Maine Farmer.*

Britannia Ware should be first rubbed gently with a woollen cloth and sweet oil, then washed in warm suds and rubbed with soft leather and whiting. Thus treated it will retain its beauty to the last.

New iron should be very gradually heated at first; after it has become inured to the heat, it is not as likely to crack.

The oftener carpets are shaken the longer they will wear; the dirt that collects under them grinds out the threads.

BALTIMORE MARKET, April 22.

Beef, Balt. mess, 10a11	Butter, Glades, No. 1, 13	Cattle—325
Do. do. No. 1, 9	Do. do. 2, 7a11	head beef Cattle offered at
Do. prime, 37	Do. do. 3, 5a7	the scales this
Pork, mess 13	Do. Western 2, 6a	morning, 58 of
Do. No. 1 12	Do. do. 3, 5a6	which driven
Do. prime, 411	Lard, Balt. kegs, 1, a7	North, and all
Do. cargo, a	Do. do. 2, none	the balance
Bacon, hams, Ba. 8a19	Do. Western, 1, 8a18	sold to butchers.
Do. middlings, 7a19	Do. do. 2, 5a5	The prices paid ranged
Do. shoulders, 6a16	Do. do. bls 1, 6a6	from \$2.75
Do. asst'd, West. 6a16	Cheese, casks, 6	to 3.50 pr 100 lbs. on hoof,
Do. hams, 8a	Do. boxes, 5a8	equal to 5.50a
Do. middlings, 5a1	Do. extra, 12a15	6.75 net; the rates show an improvement over those of last week.
Do. shoulders, 5a1		Hogs—Live

COTTON—

Virginia, 9a10	Tennessee, lb.
Upland, 6a1	Alabama, 6a17
Louisiana, 6a1	Florida, 10a12
North Carolina, 10a11	Mississippi

LUMBER—

Georgia Flooring 12a15	Joists & Sc'ling, W.P. 7a10
S. Carolina do 10a12	Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P. 7a10
White Pine, pann 12a27	Shingles, W.P. 2a9
Common, 2a22	Shingles, ced'r, 3.00a3.00
Select Cullings, 14a16	Laths, sawed, 1.25a 1.75
Common do 8a10	Laths, split, 50a 1.00

MOLASSES—

Havana, 1stqu. gl 30a31	New Orleans 26a28
Porto Rico, 29a1	Guadalupe & Mart 26a28
English Island, 1	Sugar House, 23a36

SOAP—

Baltimore white, 12a14	North'rn, br'n & yel. 3a14
brown & yell'w 4a5a1	brown & yell'w 4a5a1

TOBACCO—

Common 2 a 3	Yellow, 8 a10
Brown and red, 4 a 5	Fine yellow, 12a14
Ground leaf, 6 a 7	Virginia, 4 a 9
Fine red 6a18	Rappahannock, Kentucky, 3 a
wrappery, suitable for segars, 8a13	St. Domingo, 13 a11
Yellow and red, 7a10	Cuba, 15 a38

PLASTER PARIS—

Cargo, pr ton cash 3.50a	Ground per bbl. 11.2a
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SUGARS—

Hav. wh. 100lbs 9a10.50	St. Croix, 100lbs 7.00a8.00
Do. brown a7.50	Brazil, white, a
Porto Rico, 6.75a	Do. brown,
New Orleans, 5a 5.75	Lump, lb. c.

FLOUR—We quote

Superfine How. st., from stores, bl	\$4.50a
Do. City Mills,	4.75
Do. Susquehanna,	4.62
Rye, first	3.18a
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl.	2.25
Do. per hhd.	11.75

GRAIN—

Wheat, white, bu 105a115	Peas, black eye, 50a55
" best Va red 95a100	Clover seed, store 4.12
" ord. to pri. Md 85a103	Timothy do 2a
Corn, white, 39a40	Flaxseed, rough st. 1.25
" yellow Md. 40a41	Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs. 1.25
Rye, Md. 63a64	Ship Stuff, bus. 20a
Oats, Md. 25a 26	Brown Stuff, 15a
Beans, 110	Shorts, bushel, 10a

FEATHERERS—perlb.

	31a
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COFFEE—

Havana, 7 a 8	Java, lb.
P. Rico & Laguay. 5a6a1	Rio, 6a7a4
St. Domingo, 5a6a6	Triage, 3a4a4

CANDLES—

Mould, common, 10	Sperm, 30a31
Do. choice brands, 10a	Wax, 60a65
Dipped, a 9	

ter inquiry for common sorts—prices however have undergone no change, former rates being fully sustained. We quote as follows: Inferior and common \$2.3; middling to good 3.50a5; good \$6a7.50, and fine \$8a14. There has been a good inquiry for Ohio Tobacco during the week, and several hundred hds. have been sold at \$5a15, the latter for very choice parcels. We quote common to middling \$3a4 40; good 5a6; fine red and wrappery 6 50a10; fine yellow 7.50a10; and extra wrappery \$11a13. The inspections of the week are 365 hds Maryland; 679 do Ohio; 36 do Kentucky; and 2 do Pennsylvania—total 1082 hds.

HAUTERIVE'S CHEMICAL SOLUTION,
FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF
Wheat and other Seeds.

The subscriber being the only possessor in the U. States, of the recipe for preparing HAUTERIVE'S CHEMICAL SOLUTION, for which the Society of Encouragement and Agriculture of France, after testing the value of it for three consecutive years, through a commission composed of Scientific Agriculturists and Chemists and after their favorable report, awarded the inventor a premium of 3000 francs, and a gold medal.

The stimulating power of the ingredients composing this Solution, is such, that by steeping the Seed in it, the effect is not only to accelerate the germination, but to render the vegetation more vigorous, by its useful action as a hygroscopic; the gaseous emanations of carbonic acid, and carbonated hydrogen, nourish the plant, and make it more productive to the Farmer, by preventing rust and the attacks of insects.

The subscriber is of the firm opinion, that cotton planters may derive great benefit by soaking the Seed in the Solution; by so doing, the plants would be protected from the bad effects of insects, and it will hasten the crop at least 10 or 12 days—the soaking to last only three hours.

Extract of a letter from JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq., dated February 15, 1845.

Your solution was tried, not by me, but by my son, F. G. Skinner; the Wheat he steeped in it, was sowed very late, yet he says the effect is very apparent and highly beneficial. But you need have no better recommendation than Col. N. Goldsborough, who is known to be a farmer of nice discrimination and accurate judgment, and withal, would not flatter Neptune for his trident. I shall recommend the trial of the Solution to all my friends, next Spring, for their Oats, Corn, &c.

Col. N. Goldsborough writes March 6th, 1845, three bushels were sowed in stiff white oak land, and here I have every reason to be well satisfied with the experiment; the Wheat came up three days earlier, and grew with a-tonishing vigor, and has maintained a superiority over the adjacent Wheat, which was brined and limed and sowed the same day in land of the same quality. It has constantly appeared thus far as if the land in which the Wheat sowed in the Solution was sowed had been manured, and the other not; whereas the whole was dressed the preceding Spring with barn yard manure, &c.

C. M. M. JONES, U. S. NAVY, writes: "As to the effects of the Solution on the growing crop, &c. I think very favorable. It has added much to the appearance as well as to growth, &c. (Or-der, double the quantum used last Fall.)"

Many other "opinions" can be seen by calling upon the Agent. We cite the above as from gentlemen well known, and on whom great reliance can be placed.

F. W. SWEENEY,
No. 54 Buchanan's Wharf,
Is appointed my Sole Agent, for the disposal of the Chemical
Solution,—to whom all orders can be addressed.

Price \$3 for Half, and \$5 for Whole Barrels.

L. MONTROP.

Baltimore, March 26th, 1845.

4*

THE BOMMER MANURE METHOD.

We wish to afford every facility to the introduction of this method, as the better it is known the higher it will be esteemed. If farmers who are living in a neighborhood will club together, we will offer them the following inducements to purchase, viz. To any club of Five ordering the method to one address, we will make a deduction of 15 per cent. To a Club of Ten, 20 per cent. reduction, and to larger clubs, a still larger discount upon our established rates for single methods, which are as follows:

For a garden up to 20 acres,	\$6
" 100 acres arable land,	10
" 200 "	15
" 300 "	18
" 400 "	20
Unlimited number of acres,	25

Purchasers of a smaller right can at any time increase it by paying the difference in price.

Those who find it more convenient, can leave their orders with S. SANDS, at the office of the American Farmer, who will promptly attend thereto.

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheap to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound per ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

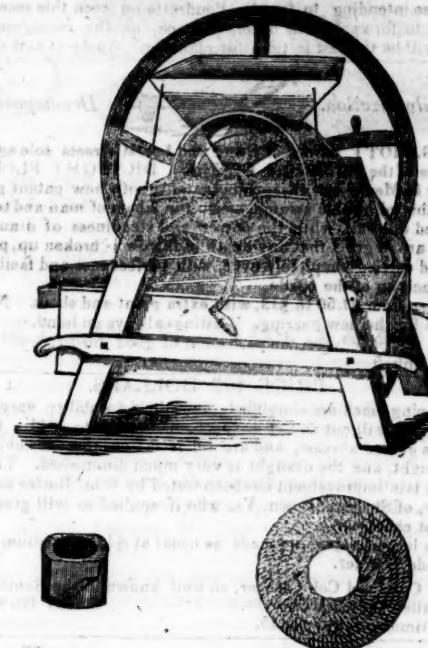
Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machine at this establish-
ment R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No
4 Pratt street. Baltimore, Mar 31, 1841

DEVON BULL FOR SALE.

He is of the best breed, very gentle, 4 to 5 years old. The owner having another for his own service, has no use for him, and he will be sold a bargain. Apply at this office.

de 18

SINCLAIR, JR. & CO'S CORN & COB CRUSHER.



The above cut represents Sinclair & Co's new Corn Mill which is admirably adapted for plantation use, or as a Maryland planter says of them, "every planter having this useful machine becomes his own miller." They grind coarse or fine meal with equal facility, perfection and despatch, at the rate of 2½ or 3 bushels per hour.

When the screen is attached (as shewn in the centre of the cut) and fine meal is required to be ground, it will be necessary to drive the Mill by horse-power, (say 2 horses;) coarse meal for horses may be ground by 2 men with good success.

The grinding plates which are made of the hardest composition metal, will last about 2 years without renewing; after they are worn smooth new ones may be put on without difficulty. A feeder is attached to the axle which is intended to pass the grain into the plates at regular intervals. The feeder is important and obviates the difficulty and objection to Cast Iron Mills generally. Price, with one set extra plates \$40

The feeder and grinding plate (as above) are represented separate from the mill.



The above cut represents Sinclair & Co's. Corn and Cob Crusher, which is admirably adapted for plantation use, the construction is very simple, compact, and not easily put out of order. The grinding plates are made of the hardest composition metal, which will last from two to three years. After they are worn smooth new plates may be substituted without difficulty; on the axle is attached a strong spiral knife, which cuts the cob in small pieces, preparatory to entering the plates. Price with one set extra plates \$30

The knife (as above;) the grinding plates similar to

GROUND PLASTER.

The subscriber is now engaged in the grinding of Plaster of Paris for agricultural purposes, and would respectfully inform Farmers and dealers that he is prepared to furnish it of the best quality at the lowest market price, deliverable in any part of the city, or on board Vessel free of expense, application to be made at the Union Plaster Mill, near the Glass House, or at the office No. 6 Bowly's Wharf, corner Wood street. P. S. CHAPPEL, or W. M. L. HOPKINS, Agent.

RARE CHANCE FOR A DAIRY-MAN.

A gentleman in Carlisle, Pa. wishes to engage with a competent person to take charge of a Dairy and Truck Farm on shares—The farm is of 60 to 70 acres, partly within the borough, in excellent order; there is no opposition to the dairy, and the only one to the truck business is from a borough 20 miles off. The stock of every description will be furnished—there is a fine stock of Cows and Horses, and all the apparatus for carrying on the business, an excellent dwelling, barn, stabling, and root cellar. Nothing would be required of the person engaging except the labor, and he ought to have about \$200 in cash. Apply to the editor of the American Farmer, if by letter, postpaid. None but those who can produce unquestionable references as to character and qualifications need apply.

SALE OF FULL-BLOODED NORMAN HORSES.

The subscriber having relinquished Farming, will offer at Public Vendue, at his Farm in Moorestown, Burlington County, N. Jersey, nine miles from Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 20th of May next, his entire Stock of NORMAN HORSES, consisting of two Imported Stallions, "Diligence" and "Bonaparte," two Imported Mares—three full blooded Stud Colts, one, two and four years old—two Fillies by "Diligence," from a half-blood Canadian Mare, three and four years old, and one Filly four years old, by "Diligence," from a well-bred English Mare, broke and kind in harness.

The undersigned deems it unnecessary to speak at large of the qualities of these horses, so much having been said of this particular importation (which is believed to be the only one ever made to the United States,) in all the principal Agricultural papers. In a few words they are the Canada Horse, on a larger scale, combining the form, activity and hardihood of that well known race, with greater size and strength. "Diligence" has been a remarkably successful Stallion; he has been exhibited at the Fairs of the Pennsylvania and New York Agricultural Societies, where he was not entitled to compete for the premiums, but received the highest encomiums from the Committees. At the Fair of the American Institute, in New York city in October last, he received the Silver Medal of the Institute.

It is expected that a large number of the Colts of "Diligence" will be on the ground on the day of Sale, some of which, no doubt may be purchased

EDWARD HARRIS.

LANDRETH'S SUPERIOR GARDEN SEEDS.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish Landreth's Garden Seeds, (fresh and genuine) to wholesale purchasers, at quite reduced prices. Catalogues in pamphlet form, containing useful knowledge in the cultivation of vegetables, distributed gratis. Every person having a garden should have one of them.

ALSO IN STORE,

A general assortment of Agricultural Implements, embracing almost every useful implement required by farmers and planters, which will also be sold at very reduced prices. His stock of Plows and Plow Castings he believes to be equal to any in the country, either as to variety, quality of materials or workmanship.

A few second hand Plows taken in exchange, will be sold very cheap—Ohio Grindstones, small size, a superior article.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,

Pratt street, between Charles and Hanover sts.

BARNABY & MOOR'S, AND PROUTY & MEARS' PLOWS.

I have a number of the celebrated Barnaby & Moor's Plows for sale, at a considerable reduction from former rates. This plow is highly approved of by many who have used it, and who know how to handle it.

Also, the premium Plow of Prouty & Mears, so universally admired.

fe 26

S. SANDS, Farmer office.

1000 APPLE TREES FOR SALE.

Just received from Samuel Grey's Nursery in Chester County Pennsylvania, 1000 young thrifty Apple Trees, of assorted and choice varieties, which will be sold very cheap.

Immediate application is necessary, as now is the time for planting them.

fe 4

Pratt Street.

FARM FOR SALE.

The advertiser will sell the Farm on which he now resides, situated in Baltimore county, about 30 miles north of the city, and about 4 miles from the Susquehanna rail road, containing 100 acres of land, about two-thirds of the same is under good cultivation, the balance is well timbered; the fields lay well to the sun, and are well watered; there are a number of excellent springs and a sufficiency of water for a mill; there is a quantity of good meadow, and much more can be made; also a variety of choice fruit; a stone Dwelling House, 26 by 36 feet, 3 stories high, a log barn with stables and a threshing floor; and other conveniences. The whole of this property can be procured at a low rate for cash, or for notes on interest with good security or by way of exchange for property in the city. Enquire at this office.

HARVEST TOOLS.

In store and for sale by J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, near Charles, Wolf's very superior Grain Cradles, (such as I have been selling for the last five years;) Grain and Grass Scythes; steel and wood Hay Forks; an assortment of Hay Rakes, Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, of different patterns, for 2 and 4 horses; Wheat Fans, plain and expanding Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, Corn Planters, my superior Straw Cutters, of all sizes, with wood and iron frames. Also a large assortment of PLoughs, of all sizes, and other farming implements.

May 2



R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURERS AND
SEEDSMEN.

Offer for sale the following valuable Agricultural Machinery, &c. which they expressly warrant to be equal if not superior to any that can be found in this city, viz.

HOSEPOWERS, adapted to the draft of 2 to 8 horses, price

75, 110 and \$125 THRASHING MACHINES, do \$400-\$600

WATKINS' Fanning Mills, \$45 and other varieties in proportion, all of which are raised under our own inspection, or imported from Cylindrical STRAW CUTTERS 25, 28, 45 and \$75

Kalan's Oblique do. \$10

Common sorts 5 to \$7 CORN MILLS for grinding fine meal or chop for horses, \$40

CORN & COB CRUSHERS for plantations, \$30

Do. do. for mill use, \$65

GOLDSBOROUGH'S CORN SELLER and Husking Ma-

chines, best horse machine in the U. S. \$40

Common hand sorts, 12 to \$16 LIME SPREADERS, \$30

VEGETABLE CUTTERS, \$20

GRAIN CRADLES, with im-

proved iron braces \$5

Do. wood braces \$4

GRASS SCYTHES & HANG- INGS, 1.50 to \$2

Grass, Grain & Brier Scythes, \$1.50 to \$2

CORN CULTIVATORS, \$5 to \$10

TOBACCO do \$5 to \$6

3 furrow Corn and Seeding Plow, a new and excellent implement \$6

Garden & Field Rollers, \$15-\$40

Horse Scoops or Scrapers \$10

Ox Yokes and Bows \$6

Trucks for warehouses \$5 to 8

Cast iron PUMPS, which draw from 20 to 28 feet, \$6-\$7

Seythe Snaiths, 50 to \$70

Revolving HORSE RAKES, \$11

GRINDSTONES on Friction

Rollers, complete, \$12

GARDEN TOOLS, embracing every prominent tool used in a garden or orchard either for cultivating, transplanting or pruning

Plow Harness complete

Shovels, Spades, Briar Hooks

Sheep Shears, Apple Peasers

Hoes, Scythe Stones, Axes

Rakes, Forks

And many other Farming Tools which may be found in our cata-

logue.

ap 23

A BERKSHIRE SOW.

A very fine animal, about 3 years old, is offered for sale, price \$15. Apply at this Office.

HOVEY'S SEEDLING STRAWBERRY PLANTS, \$1 per 100; for sale at this office.

ap 16

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

J. S. Eastman at his old stand (now No. 180 Pratt Street between Charles & Hanover Streets) has on hand a very heavy stock of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, consisting of a great variety of Plows & Plow Castings (which are equal to any made in this country) Wheat Fans, Cylindrical Straw Cutters, Horse powers and Thrashing Machines, Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, plain and expanding, Harrows, Farm Carts, Corn Planters of various patterns, and a great variety of other articles, all of which are made of the very best materials both wood and Iron, and in a faithful manner, which will be sold exceedingly low, as he is desirous of disposing of his present stock on hand. Very liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.

Also a good supply of Landreth's superior Garden seeds in store, fresh and genuine.

NORTH DEVON CALVES.

The subscriber offers for sale 4 Full Blood North Devon Bulls, and two Heifer Calves, two of the Bulls are 5 and 6 months old, price \$25 each; the two other Bulls are 11 months old, price \$30 each; one of the Heifers 12 months old, price \$30; the other Heifer 18 months old, price \$40; they are beautiful animals, in fine condition, and of a suitable age to ship.

Address JOHN P. E. STANLEY, ap 9 46 South Calvert, corner of Lombard Street, Baltimore.

POUDRETTE.

Those intending to try the Poudrette on corn this season, are invited to forward their orders at once, as the consignment on hand will be the last in time for planting. Apply at this office.

Pulverization.



Decomposition.

A. G. MOTT corner of E. and Forest streets' sole agent for the sale of the "BOSTON CENTRAL DRAUGHT PLOUGH," Prouty & Mearns' self sharpening patent, with new patent gearing.

By this admirable arrangement, the labors of man and team are lessened one half, while the power and steadiness of draught obtained are so great that any depth of furrow is broken up, pulverized, and carried completely over, with perfect ease and facility, and the precision of the plow.

Prices from \$7.50 to \$13, with extra point and share. No extra charge for the new gearing. Casting always on hand.

"Spare labor, the perfection of good husbandry."

mh 5

PRICE 100 DOLLARS.

Reaping machines simplified, and their durability very greatly increased, will cut as fast as any made prior to 1841; two horses are geared abreast, and are relieved from the once objectionable weight, and the draught is very much diminished. The value of this late improvement has been tested by Wm. Butler and Jacob Staley, of Shepherdstown, Va. who if applied to will give it the highest character.

The large Reapers are made as usual at \$170—medium size will be made to order.

My Corn and Cob Crusher, so well known in the South, stands unrivaled—price \$25 to \$35.

OBED HUSSEY.

Baltimore, Jan. 7, 1845.

AULT'S ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS.

Just received by the steam ship Hibernia our usual supply of first rate ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS, consisting in part of the various kinds of Cabbage; Cauliflower; Broccoli; Peas; Beans; Lettuce; Carrot; Parsnip; Radish, Beets, &c. &c. It is a fact well known to every gardener of experience that first rate English Garden Seeds produce incomparable better crops and of finer flavor than can be obtained from Seeds raised in this climate; and as we receive these Seeds direct from the growers, who are gentlemen of undoubted respectability and experience, there never has been or will be any mistake or deception in quality or kinds of seed. The present lot are in remarkable fine condition, having been on the water only 15 days. For sale wholesale and retail by

SAML. AULT & SON,
N. W. corner Calvert and Water st.

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mh 26

NEW AND IMPROVED POUDRETTE.

Made by the Lodi Manufacturing Company of New York, may be obtained by application to BRICE & SMITH, Agents, fe 20 3m

No. 6 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore.

POUDRETTE

Of the very best quality for sale. Three barrels for \$5, or ten barrels for \$15—delivered free of cartage by the New York Poudrette Company, 23 Chambers street, New York. Orders by mail, with the cash, will be promptly attended to, and with the same care as though the purchaser was present, if addressed as above to

D. K. MINOH, Agent.

A supply now on hand from the N. York establishment, by the single barrel, or larger quantity. For sale by

SAML. SANDS,

office of the Farmer, Baltimore

je 19

PORTABLE TUBULAR STEAM GENERATOR.

The undersigned successors to the late firm of Bentley, Randall & Co. are manufacturing, and have constantly on hand a full assortment of the above Boilers, which within the last few months have undergone many improvements: we can now with confidence recommend them for simplicity, strength, durability, economy in fuel, time, labor and room, to surpass any other Steam Generator now in use. They are equally well adapted to the Agriculturist for cooking food for cattle and hogs, the Dyer, Hatter and Tanner for heating their mills, boiling sizing, heating cylinders, &c., to Pork Butchers for heating water for scalding hogs and for rendering lard, to Tallow Chandlers for melting tallow by circulation of hot water (in a jacket,) to Public Houses and Institutions for cooking, washing and soap making, and for many other purposes for all of which they are now in successful operation; the economy in fuel is almost incredible; we guarantee under all circumstances a saving of two thirds, and in many instances fully three fourths—numerous certificates from the very best of authority can be produced to substantiate the fact. We had the pleasure of receiving the premium for the best Steam Apparatus at the Agricultural Fair held at Govanstown in October 1843.

Manufactory, McCausland's old Brewery, Holliday st. near Pleasant st., Baltimore, Md.

RANDALL & CO.

JAMES MURRAY'S

PREMIUM CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.

These already celebrated machines have obtained the premium by a fair trial against the other Crushers exhibited at the Fair held at Govanstown, Balt. co. Md. Oct. 18th, 19th and 20th, 1843, and the increased demand enables the patentee to give further inducements to purchasers by fitting an extra pair of grinders to each machine without extra charge. Prices \$25, 30, 35, 40, 45.

ALSO, small MILLS, which received a certificate of merit, for \$15.

I have also superior CUTTING BOXES, such as will bear inspection by either farmers or mechanics.

Also, Horse Powers, Mills, Corn Shellers, Mill and Carry-log Screws, small Steam Engines, Turning Lathes, &c. &c.

Also, a second hand Steam Engine, 16 horse power, and the works for two Saw Mills.

Any kind of Machine, Model or Mill work built to order, and all mills planned and erected by the subscriber, warranted to operate well.

Orders can be left with J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C. S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber,

Mr. Abner Lintheum, Jr., and all Machines are invited to a fair trial of Grinding against my Corn and Cob Crushers, and if I do not do more work, taking the power, quantity, and quality into consideration, I will give them my machine gratis.

Patent Rights for sale by the subscriber.

JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

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EXTRA RASPBERRIES.

The subscriber will sell several thousand fine ROOTS of the celebrated Raspberry introduced into this State by the late William Gibson, and which have been generally known in Baltimore and the vicinity as the "GIBSON RASPBERRY."

Orders for plants of this delicious and productive species—the genuineness of which may be relied on—will be promptly executed at the following prices, viz:

100 roots for \$6

1000 do \$50

Carefully put up and delivered in any part of the city.

JOHN GIBSON,

Chestnut Hill.

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CLEAZY'S IMPROVED SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGH.

J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, a little west of the Baltimore & Ohio rail road Depot, would invite public attention to this superior implement, both as to its simplicity, cheapness and good work with light draft. He will furnish patterns to manufacturers living out of this state on reasonable terms.

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